

RURAL DISTRICT OF WAYLAND



THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH

THE

REPORTS

OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

AND

WATERWORKS ENGINEER

1965

S T A F F

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WATER AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

HOUSING COMMITTEE

WAYLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1965.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report on the health services of the district for the year 1965.

INTRODUCTION: The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population was 20,190, this is 140 more than the last years figure of 20,050.

There were 329 live births of which 25 were illegitimate. The adjusted birth rate is 17.9.

During the year there were 217 deaths, the adjusted death rate is 10.3.

There were 4 infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) giving an infant mortality rate of 12.1 which is very much below that of England Wales. The infant deaths occurred under 4 weeks of age were associated with pneumonia, congenital malformations and other defined and ill-defined diseases. There were also two still births, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 12.08 again well below the national rate.

The other deaths were mostly attributed to disease of the heart and blood vessels.

Heart diseases cause over two hundred thousand deaths annually. Since disease of the Coronary arteries was first shown in annual statistics in 1928, the number of deaths from this condition has been steadily rising. The increasing age of the population accounts for some of the increase, but between 1940-1962, there was an increase in the actual death rate due to this condition, in each age group over the age of twenty five. In 1962, deaths from both arteriosclerosis and degenerative heart diseases accounted for 27% of all deaths. The number of people who die from arteriosclerosis and degenerative heart diseases is alarmingly high, and many of them are women and men in the prime of life.

Studies have shown that high fat diets, cigarette smoking, taking of alcohol, high systolic blood pressure and nervousness are contributing and responsible factors. A great effort of will is needed to keep to a balanced diet, to avoid smoking and alcohol and to remain more placid.

Apart from the continuing attempts to prevent the occurrence of coronary diseases by better knowledge of ethrology and prevention, there should be an effort to reach the victim of coronary immediately for instant treatment. If we reach these patients within the first half an hour, lots of lives could be saved. Therefore there is a need for special ambulances, manned by doctors, similar to obstetric flying squads, and fully equipped with oxygen, respirators and defibrilators.

Alcoholism is a disease mainly a disease of mind, of the whole personality rather than of the body. Drinking is at first the solace and then the scourge.

Alcoholism is a problem which goes deeper into society than is usually recognised. Like any other illness, it affects productivity and prosperity, and is therefore a national health problem. The loss to the industry through alcoholism is estimated at about £300 million a year. Figures show that hospital treatment in England and Wales for alcoholism has gone up from 1775 in 1953 to 5536 in 1964. In Scotland they have risen from 732 in 1956 to 2188 in 1964. The demand for treatment in hospitals is rising as facilities develop.

A stone slab on the vicarage wall at Kindford, West Sussex, under the heading of "The Degredation of Drunkenness" bears this grim warning.

"There is no sin which doth more deface God's image than drunkenness, it disguiseth a person and doth even unman him. Drunkenness makes him have the throat of a fish, the belly of a swine, and the head of an ass. Drunkenness is the shame of nature, the extinguisher of reason, the shipwreck of chastity, and the murderer of conscience. Drunkenness is hurtful to the body. The cup kills more than cannon, it causes dropsies, catarrhs, apoplexies, it fills the eye with fire, and the legs with water, and turns the body into a hospital".

According to the statement by the Minister of Transport, one in five of all car drivers and motor cyclists killed on the roads, would still be alive, if they had not been drinking. When the nation is afflicted by assiduous advertising for drinks, it is no surprise that many young people become addicted to drink.

In Norfolk, we are less afflicted by road accidents than some parts of the country, as our roads are less crowded (except the main roads). But accidents do occur, due to some act of folly or misjudgment. The car is a potentially lethal weapon. We must realize the fact that to be allowed to drive on a public highway is a privilege, not a right.

There were 397,937 casualties in road accidents in Britain in 1965, which is 3 per cent over the 1964 figure. There were 7952 road deaths, 2 per cent more than in 1964. Casualties to Pedestrians went up by 4586 or nearly 6 per cent. Do we really have to kill nearly eight thousand people every year and accept these totals as inevitable? As the Duke of Edinburgh has mentioned "there is one cause of accidents which it should be possible to get rid of - ignorance; ignorance of the risk, ignorance of highway code, and ignorance of good road manners."

£120,000 was spent last year by the Ministry of Health on propaganda against smoking. Posters formed the bulk of the effort and were displayed in schools, hospitals, local authority premises, surgeries and, from time to time, on hoardings, public transports, press and magazines and television. Other methods used, were films and talks for school children.

There is evidence from social surveys, of an increasing understanding of the public of these dangers and there has been a drop since 1961 in the proportion of the adult population who are smokers.

An analysis of the personality traits, of a selected group of cigarette smoking, nursing school, college and high school students, by Havard University, Psychology Department, indicated that smoking students were less self-reliant, less dependable, less persevering, less trusting, less orderly in their personal habits and less mannerly and refined, but more extroverted and gregarious.

I would like to draw attention to the considerable danger of Brucellosis. Milk which has not been pasteurised, sterilised or boiled, if contaminated, is a dangerous vehicle. Estimates put the industry's loss because of brucellosis at over £1 million annually. In an unprotected dairy herd an outbreak of brucellosis can be a serious financial loss and in some cases lead to its break-up. No farmer can - or should - face this sort of risk.

The best method of protection is to vaccinate all female cattle during calfhood and so build up a herd well protected against the disease. This is a service which costs nothing. Calves can be vaccinated under the Ministry free service as soon as they reach four months of age.

There was an outbreak of infectious hepatitis in Wayland during the year. This disease, which causes inflammation of the liver cells, is notifiable in East Anglia, but not generally in England and Wales. The source of infection could not be precisely identified because the virus (or viruses) could not be cultured, making investigations more difficult.

During the year, the Ministry of Health, after giving complete indemnity to any local health authority or statutory water undertaking, advised medical officers, to approach local health authorities, to get their approval for plans to add fluoride to water supplies to provide protection against tooth decay. Floridation is a simple, effective and completely safe way of improving children's teeth.

An approach was made to District Health Committee, but the decision was "to be deferred". By the end of 1965, 95 local health authorities have so far voted in favour of fluoridation and 51 against.

	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>
County Councils	34	11
County Boroughs	37	31
London Boroughs	10	-
Authorities with delegated functions	14	10
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	95	51

It is a regrettable feature of the history of medical care in Britain that there have often been delays in introducing measures which could demonstrably improve the health of the nation. In Canada, for example, diphtheria immunisation virtually eliminated the disease as a cause of death from the early 1930's. Yet, almost a decade later, diphtheria was responsible for more than 2000 deaths a year in the United Kingdom. It required a massive government publicity campaign in the 1940's to persuade mothers to have their babies immunised.

The use of silver nitrate drops to prevent blindness due to ophthalmia neonatorum was first proposed in 1884. Yet as recently as 1922 in Britain ophthalmia neonatorum was responsible for 30 per cent of blindness in provincial schools for the blind. It was still responsible for 9% of cases in 1944, 60 years after an effective prophylactic measure had been described and advocated.

In conclusion I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement throughout the year, and my appreciation of the work of the staff of the department including the clerical staff who have always shown themselves willing in the care of Public Health.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

A. AFNAN.



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WAYLAND RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH 1965.

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	106,881
Estimated Resident Population	20,190
Rateable Value (1st April, 1965)	£438,749
Sum produced by a Penny Rate (1965-1966)	£1,736

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	154	150	304
Illegitimate	12	13	25
Totals	166	163	329

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population:	Crude	16.2
	Adjusted	17.9

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	1	1	2

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births: 6.07

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	166	163	329
Still	1	1	2
Totals	167	164	331

Table 5. INFANT DEATHS
 (a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	3	1	4

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total = 12.1 (per 1,000 live births)
 Legitimate = 13.4 (per 1,000 legitimate births)
 Illegitimate = NIL (per 1,000 illegitimate births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 9.3

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 6.07

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 12.08

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 12 Females - 13 Total - 25 = 7.5% of Total Live Births.

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) = NIL

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = NIL

Table 8. DEATHS (All ages)

Males	Females	Total
120	97	217

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population) = 10.7

Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population) = 10.3

Table 9. CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Other infective and Parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Other defined and ill- defined diseases	2	-	2
Congenital malformations	-	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Totals	3	1	4

Table 10. NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATH RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR
 (According to Age Group)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	2	1	3
4 weeks and under 1 year	1	-	1
1 and under 5	2	-	2
5 " " 15	1	2	3
15 " " 25	-	-	-
25 " " 35	1	-	1
35 " " 45	3	1	4
45 " " 55	3	6	9
55 " " 65	18	8	26
65 " " 75	29	19	48
75 and over	60	60	120
Totals	120	97	217

Table 11. CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar-General)

Cause	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lungs, bronchus	15	2	17
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	14	27
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	3	-	3
16. Diabetes	-	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	14	32
18. Coronary disease, angina	24	14	38
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
20. Other heart diseases	13	17	30
21. Other circulatory diseases	4	7	11
22. Influenza	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	5	5	10
24. Bronchitis	7	1	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	3	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	3	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	7	14
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	3	-	3
35. Suicide	-	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Totals	120	97	217

Table 12. COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Estimated Population	20,190	20,050	19,660	20,040	19,970
Total Births	329	344	307	357	304
Total Deaths	217	199	228	228	173
Birth Rate (Crude)	16.2	17.2	15.6	17.7	15.0
Death Rate (Crude)	10.7	9.9	11.6	11.4	8.7
Infant Deaths	4	5	6	7	4
Infant Mortality Rate	12.1	14.5	19.5	19.8	13.4
Stillbirths	2	6	4	3	5
Stillbirth Rate	6.07	17.4	12.9	8.4	16.4

Table 13. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)
(a) ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS - WAYLAND R.D.

	AGE GROUP										TOTAL
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	Over 25	Age Unknown	
				1		2					3
Scarlet Fever			1								1
Whooping Cough			15	14	19	113	6	1	2	2	190
Measles	4	14									
Totals	4	14	16	15	19	115	6	1	2	2	194

Table 13
(b)

	AGE GROUP						TOTAL
	Under 5	5- 14	15- 44	45- 64	Over 65	Age Unknown	
Pneumonia	1	-	5	3	5	-	14
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals	1	-	5	3	6	1	16

Table 14. TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER - WAYLAND R.D.

Year	Respiratory			Other			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1965	45	37	82	27	16	43	125
1964	48	37	85	27	16	43	128
1963	53	38	91	27	15	42	133
1962	52	40	92	29	18	47	139
1961	47	39	86	29	17	46	132

Table 15. TETANUS IMMUNISATION 1965 - Health Area 6.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	OTHERS UNDER 16	
Primary	241	373	61	20	28	30	753
Booster	3	60	96	23	224	155	561
Totals	244	433	157	43	252	185	1314

Table 16. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	OTHERS UNDER 16	
Primary	241	373	61	20	27	13	735
Booster	3	60	96	23	227	175	584
Totals	244	433	157	43	254	188	1319

Table 17. WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	OTHERS UNDER 16	
Primary	240	372	60	20	18	2	712
Booster	3	59	96	22	88	21	289
Totals	243	431	156	42	106	23	1001

Table 18. SMALLPOX VACCINATION - Health Area 6.

Age at date of vaccination	Numbers Vaccinated	Numbers Re-Vaccinated
0 - 3 Months	28	-
3 - 6 Months	24	-
6 - 9 Months	19	-
9 -12 Months	32	-
1 Year	263	-
2 - 4	57	4
5 -15	55	12
Totals	448	16

Table 19. ORAL POLIOMYELITIS - Health Area 6.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTALS
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958- 1961	OTHERS UNDER 16	
Primary	103	346	153	53	21	34	710
Booster	-	3	5	7	143	7	165
Totals	103	349	158	60	164	41	875

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my fifteenth Annual Report, in respect of the year 1965, during which 2893 visits were made for all purposes.

For nearly ten years the subject of meat inspection has dominated the introduction to my report and last year I was obliged to state that "despite every effort by the Council we are not one step nearer the goal of 100% inspection."

It is gratifying to be able to say that, at the end of 1965, we are several steps nearer, although the problem of covering the hours of slaughter at one establishment is still with us. Can we hope that in 1966 this, the most difficult problem of all, can be overcome by implementation of the provisions of the Amendment Regulations?

As in previous years limitation of qualified staff has prevented progress in vital aspects of statutory duties such as slum clearance, offices and shops surveys, routine inspection of food premises, etc.

Time demand in connection with works on sewerage and sewage disposal increased steadily and was still growing at the end of the year.

Maybe much satisfaction can be derived from the fact that epidemics have been unknown while great advances have been made in the public health field in recent years despite the fact that there has been no addition to the technical staff for almost twenty years.

The following itemised report deals with matters within the purview of the Department:

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

An outbreak of infective hepatitis which started in January, among pupils of a private school, was not cleared up until September.

Advice was given concerning measures for prevention of spread of infection and it was agreed that the Easter holiday closure be brought forward and that fumigation of the premises be carried out during the recess.

Further measures included the provision of additional wash-basins in W.C's and in the school kitchen.

A few cases occurred in areas adjacent to the school in persons who were contacts of the school.

One suspected case of Poliomyelitis was investigated, but not confirmed.

Three contacts of a confirmed case of typhoid (notified from another area) were advised as to precautionary measures.

Two outbreaks of food poisoning were investigated, in the parish of Old Buckenham, but in both cases findings were inconclusive, although in one case white-bait was thought to have been the infected food.

Results were also inconclusive in connection with food poisoning in a family at Rocklands, but indications were that contact with cases in an adjacent area was responsible.

In October an outbreak of stomach pains and vomiting affected a number of pupils at Hockham Primary School. Investigation revealed that this was the third outbreak at this school during the year and that similar outbreaks had occurred at several schools in the county. Investigations did not establish any common factor to which the outbreak could be attributed.

One case of Scarlet Fever was investigated in the parish of Rushford.

On two occasions, upon notification of salmonellosis in calves, by veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, farm staffs were advised as to precautions for prevention of spread of infection to humans.

In one case the practice of disposing of dead calves to local people, for use as dog meat, was stopped.

MEAT INSPECTION.

During the year the Council continued to exercise every effort to bring about 100% inspection throughout the District where throughput increased by over 12,500 animals, but alas, as in former years succeeded only in achieving a full service at four of the five slaughterhouses.

At the remaining establishment, which dealt with 128,440 of the 151,819 animals slaughtered in the District, extended hours of slaughter and an increase in throughput of 10,000 animals over that of 1964, meant that complete coverage was not possible.

Comparison of inspection achievement at these premises, with 1964, is shown as follows :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Animals Slaughtered</u>	<u>Carcases Inspected</u>	<u>% Inspected</u>	<u>Staff Levels</u>	
1964	118,508	62,805	53	(2 Inspectors for 6 months)	Allowance for holidays and sickness in 1965 gives approximate parity.
1965	128,440	95,059	74 (56.44 stamped)	(2 " " 3 ") (3 " " 9 ")	

In November, installation of part of a mechanical line-dressing system for pigs brought about an improvement in operation by ensuring a faster and more even flow of carcasses, thus reducing the number of hours worked.

Work on completion of the line-dressing system was proceeding at the end of the year and the Council, in anticipation of increased throughput and increased line-speed, (up to over 120 pigs per hour) appointed an additional Meat Inspector to commence duty in January, 1966, thus making up the inspection team to four, the number known to be required to cover the volume of throughput.

Detailed records having established the fact that the volume of throughput at this time could be dealt with, without difficulty, by the new plant in less than a 40 hour week, the problem still outstanding was that hours of slaughtering far exceeded the hours of work by the inspectors.

It was anticipated that the Minister would, in the light of information submitted weekly to his department on this topic, make provision, by amendment of the Regulations, to remedy this situation.

The only alternative, should the Minister fail to take this step, would be to engage additional staff to cover unnecessary longer hours in respect of which revenue, by way of charges for inspection, would be disastrously low.

The table following shows inspection achievement, with corresponding figures for previous years and gives details of incidence of disease and condemnations :-

Period Covered Year 1965.	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Sows	Boars	Totals
Killed) 1965	3,978	314	282	9,088	127,097	8,854	2,206	151,819
") 1964	4,070	348	255	8,196	118,549	5,918	1,849	139,245
Inspected and stamped) 1965	3,863	247	171	8,990	80,679	3,072	672	97,694
) 1964	4,070	275	167	8,130	68,928	2,719	691	84,980
Inspected, not stamped) 1965	34	20	18	52	19,576	663	147	20,510
) 1964	5	9	-	5	12,685	137	26	12,867

Totals inspected 1965	3,897	267	189	9,042	100,255	3,735	819	118,204
- do - 1964	4,075	284	167	8,135	81,613	2,856	717	97,847
- do - 1963	4,904	461	212	7,650	70,779	4,067	923	88,996
- do - 1962	4,170	441	121	8,440	26,516	3,246	634	43,568
- do - 1961	2,844	583	154	9,319	14,271	1,537	226	28,934
- do - 1960	2,171	624	204	7,216	10,193	1,203	122	21,733

All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci.

Whole carcasses condemned.	10	23	12	26	223	44	3	341
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	1,252	41	18	680	14,256	777	154	17,178

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	3	-	-	-	1,356	71	3	1,433

Cysticercosis.

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3

WEIGHT CONDEMNED

Edible Offal 61,639 lbs.

Meat 73,223 lbs.

Total: 134,862 lbs.

(60 tons. 4 cwts. 0 qtrs. 14 lbs.)

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

Two new "conditional" licences were granted during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT.

In connection with two suspected, unconfirmed cases of anthrax, on farms, all precautions were taken, in co-operation with Ministry and Police officers for the protection of human contacts.

In July a case of swine fever, suspected by a Meat Inspector at a slaughterhouse, was confirmed by the Ministry.

In September, the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was able to report that swine fever had virtually been eradicated from the Eastern Region as a result of the slaughter policy.

FOOD PREMISES.

In proceedings against a baker in respect of (a) a foreign body in a malt loaf and (b) the insanitary condition of his bakery premises, convictions were obtained on five charges under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and one charge under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Fines of £5. on each charge, with costs of £15. were imposed.

Remedial works were duly completed by the owner, following the prosecution.

In two instances representations have been made concerning improvement of sanitary accommodation at premises, in temporary use as packing depots, dealing with seasonal crops such as strawberries and beans.

The proprietors of two cafe's were warned to improve the general standard of hygiene at their premises. In one of these cases structural improvements were undertaken.

Advice was given concerning conversion of former dairy premises for preparation of fish and chips retailed from a mobile van.

Handwashing facilities were installed in a food shop upon representation under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

FOOD HYGIENE LECTURES.

Talks on Food Hygiene were given to a branch of the Women's Institute and on two occasions, to the nursing and catering staffs of a local hospital.

ICE-CREAM - REGISTRATION OF PREMISES.

In three cases, registration of village stores was granted in respect of storage and sale of pre-wrapped ice-cream.

Routine sampling of ice-cream was not possible again this year.

MILK DISTRIBUTION.

Two requests for registration as distributors of milk were approved in co-operation with the licensing Authority, under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

WATER SUPPLIES.

During the year eight supplies have been sampled and for this purpose twelve samples were submitted for analysis.

Six of the supplies were from shallow wells, two of which gave satisfactory test results. Of the remaining four, one was to be re-sampled following remedial works to the well and in one case a new supply was provided by connection to the Council's mains supply. In two further cases advice was given as to remedial measures.

One deep bore produced a satisfactory test result after pumping to waste for a time.

A private estate supply system was sampled at different points prior to connection to the Council's mains and gave satisfactory results despite the fact that the domestic and irrigation systems were interconnected.

RODENT CONTROL.

Work in this sphere continued satisfactorily despite the absence through illness of one of the two operators for nearly half the year.

As in previous years systematic inspection of the District was carried out interrupted only by attention to urgent requests for treatment outside the area being surveyed.

Details of work undertaken during the year and (in parenthesis) in 1964 are shown in the following table :-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	NON-AGRICULTURAL				(5)
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other including Business Prem.	(4) Total of Colms (1) (2) & (3)	Agricult- ural
1. No. of properties in District.	32 (32)	5,656 (5,523)	631 (615)	6,319 (6,170)	580 (570)
2. Total number of <u>properties</u> inspected as a result of notification.	4 (3)	523 (914)	45 (43)	572 (958)	38 (41)
2A. Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Major	- (-)	9 (13)	4 (5)	13 (18)	5 (8)
Common rat					
Minor	4 (3)	514 (852)	39 (25)	557 (880)	32 (33)
House mouse					
Major	- (-)	4 (1)	- (-)	4 (1)	- (-)
Minor	- (-)	30 (29)	5 (3)	35 (32)	4 (-)
3. Total number of <u>properties</u> inspected in the course of survey under the Act.	29 (19)	3,823 (3,321)	131 (99)	3,989 (3,439)	31 (67)
3A. Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Major	4 (2)	37 (33)	- (3)	41 (38)	2 (7)
Common rat					
Minor	7 (3)	2,729 (2,468)	16 (42)	2,752 (2,515)	18 (54)
House mouse					
Major	- (-)	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)	- (1)
Minor	- (-)	14 (27)	2 (3)	16 (30)	- (3)
5. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections (To be completed only if figs. are readily available)	32 (22)	4,452 (4,561)	171 (142)	4,764 (4,616)	63 (108)
6. Number of infested properties in sections 2 & 3 treated by the L.A.	14 (7)	3,186 (2,769)	54 (48)	3,254 (2,824)	39 (47)
No. of "Block" control schemes carried out.	- (-)	527 (526)	- (-)	527 (526)	- (-)

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The year has been one of great progress in this field.

Work on the new Attleborough scheme was started as also was the extension and modernisation of the Watton scheme.

At Great Ellingham disposal works reconstruction and modernisation was also put in hand.

Design of the Harling scheme advanced so that commencement of work was anticipated for 1966.

Preliminary field work was completed and design work commenced in connection with the scheme for New Buckenham.

Sewers to serve a new housing estate at Norwich Road, Watton, (415 yards) have been constructed by the developer in accordance with the Council's specification relating to sewers to be taken over.

Two ditch cleaning contracts were completed, one at East Harling and one at Attleborough. In each case cleaning by mechanical means proved more efficient and less expensive than it would have been by manual labour.

An interesting item under this heading was the installation of one of the largest "Oxigest" plants in the country to deal with the sewage from a poultry processing establishment handling over 100,000 birds per week. Early tests on the effluent from the plant gave very satisfactory results and there was a remarkable absence of smell at the plant. The final effluent is discharged over grass plots thence to an open ditch.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

In last year's report I drew attention to the fact that inadequacy and unreliability of vehicles, difficulties in obtaining spares, nature of refuse, condition of dumps, sickness of staff and not least the high level of building development had reduced this service to a "shoe-string" existence.

This year the "shoe-string", for the same reasons, became weaker and the only relief came in December when one 35 cu. yd. continuous loading, compression, vehicle came into service. Meanwhile breakdowns became more frequent and regularity of collection schedules was maintained by the staff working double shifts with one vehicle.

Contemplation of the cost of expanding and re-organising the service to meet present day requirements leads to anticipation of the advent of a joint scheme with neighbouring authorities for the provision of a central pulverisation plant at a much earlier date than was envisaged hitherto.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF NIGHT-SOIL.

This service, which covers the District, except for ten parishes which are of a scattered nature, having no real centre of population, was maintained in a very satisfactory manner.

Whilst several small areas not previously served have been added to collection areas during the year requests for major extensions have been rejected.

It is anticipated that provision of sewerage schemes at Attleborough (already commenced) East Harling and New Buckenham, followed by village schemes incorporated in the two latter will give opportunity for substantial overall reduction of this service even allowing for its extension to some of the parishes not served at present.

The problem of satisfactory disposal of night-soil will be greatly eased by the reconstruction and extension of the Great Ellingham disposal works, which have been adapted for this purpose since acquisition from the Air Ministry after the war.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

Heavy demands continued to be made on this service throughout the year.

Work commenced on the enlargement and reconstruction of the sewage disposal works at Great Ellingham, where contents of cesspools and night-soil are dealt with.

Facilities for de-sludging of tanks and drainage of sludge beds are to be improved, additional digestion tanks and means of recirculation of effluent will be provided.

The following table gives a statistical picture of the work undertaken and details of revenue from chargeable emptyings :-

Private Properties.

<u>Free Emptyings</u>		<u>Chargeable Emptyings</u>		
<u>No. of Emptyings Undertaken.</u>	<u>No. of loads taken out.</u>	<u>No. of emptyings.</u>	<u>No. of loads taken out.</u>	<u>Revenue.</u>
348	413	358	574	£741.
(1964) 333	402	402	652	£823.15s.

Council Properties.

(Emptyings chargeable to Sewage Disposal Schemes, Refuse Disposal, Cisterns, etc.)

<u>No. of Emptyings.</u>	<u>No. of loads taken out.</u>	<u>Revenue.</u>
30	101	£118.
(1964) 46	108	£131.

From the foregoing it will be seen that this service, in the face of greatly increased running costs, has become even more uneconomical than hitherto, a situation which, under the present scheme (whereby initial emptyings of a private cesspool is charged and thereafter one free emptying per year is given) is likely to deteriorate further as numerous new properties are currently under construction and many more are planned.

DRAINAGE OF PREMIES.

Drainage work dealt with has included supervision of eleven connections of properties to the sewer at Watton (including one housing estate sewer) and five to the sewer at Attleborough.

Seven new drainage systems to existing properties have been supervised and approved.

In addition, advice was given in eighteen instances concerning installation of new or improvement of defective drainage to existing properties.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Continued acts of vandalism, including obscene defacing of doors and walls, rendered the task of maintaining the conveniences at Attleborough and Watton in a satisfactory state, almost impossible.

Windows were broken, a flushing cistern and pipework were broken up and W.C. seats were removed, but efforts by the Police to trace persons concerned were unsuccessful.

The decision to close the Watton conveniences at night has reduced the amount of damage but general **mis-use** of the premises is still evident.

PETROLEUM STORAGE INSTALLATIONS.

One new underground storage tank was installed, at Garboldisham, in accordance with the requirements of the Codes of Practice.

Two existing tanks (one at Old Buckenham and one at North Lopham) were pressure tested and passed.

Advice was given in connection with two proposals to install storage tanks and pumps for private use.

HAIRDRESSING PREMISES.

A hairdresser, in the parish of Watton, having established his business in a building lacking amenities, was requested to bring the premises up to standard.

A sink, hot and cold water and drainage to the sewer were provided.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Three factory premises were provided with satisfactory sanitary accommodation following complaints concerning defects.

In a further case, hot and cold water was provided in a factory wash-room following a prosecution by the Factory Inspectorate.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The first annual report submitted to the Ministry of Labour showed that little progress had been possible on work under the provisions of the Act.

Acknowledging receipt of the report the Minister commented on the lack of progress and in a report to the Council in June I drew attention to the fact that there was little prospect of progress at present staffing levels.

Efforts were made to complete registration of premises and one formal inspection was made.

One accident report was received and investigated during the year.

COMPLAINTS.

Complaints dealt with concerned a wide variety of subjects, including emission of sawdust from a sawmill, defective sanitary accommodation at a public house, flies from refuse dumps and broiler houses, disrepair of dwellings, mould on orange drinks from a vending machine, number of cats in a dwelling, a match-stick in a loaf, foul and obstructed ditches, pigs kept near a dwelling, overflowing drainage systems and nuisance from deposit of infertile eggs and egg-shells in an open pit.

All were dealt with in a satisfactory manner upon representation to the persons concerned.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

All known scrap metal dealers were acquainted of the necessity to register by June 30th in conformity with the provisions of the Act. Eleven persons duly registered and details of registrations were forwarded to the police authority, who administer the Act.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

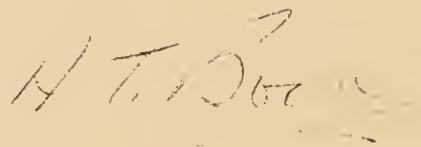
A Watton resident applied for a licence in respect of the provision of accommodation for up to forty dogs.

The application was deferred to await consideration from the planning aspect. Planning permission was refused and the applicant gave notice of appeal which he subsequently withdrew upon leaving the District.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Once again it gives me great pleasure to express my appreciation of the loyal service of the outside staff and in particular the support and assistance always given by Mr. Sheldrake, the additional Public Health Inspector.

The tolerance and consideration of the Council and the co-operation of its staff is also acknowledged, with gratitude.



Senior Public Health Inspector

WAYLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

WATERWORKS ENGINEER'S REPORT 1965.

The amount of water raised and treated at the department's Pumping Stations was as follows :-

<u>Station</u>	<u>Amount of water in gallons raised and treated.</u>	<u>Daily average in Gallons.</u>	
		<u>Year 1965.</u>	<u>Year 1964.</u>
Old Buckenham	34,190,900	93,673	74,304
Riddlesworth	116,719,000	319,778	356,045
Watton	145,690,300	399,151	387,935
Wretham	22,993,600	62,996	40,212
Croxton	1,765,600	4,837	6,270
Southwood	1,302,050	3,594	3,463

The total amount of water raised and treated in the scheme was 322,661,450 gallons, a daily average of some 884,003 gallons. The daily average in the year 1964 was 868,212 gallons.

Extension of Mains - Watton.

Extensions to the water mains on the Norwich Road and Brandon Road sites have been carried out.

Connections to Mains Water Supply.

205 premises and farms have been connected to the mains water supply during the year, making a total of 5,431 domestic and 1,134 metered supplies.

Capital Works - Stage V.

The department awaits permission to commence work on the building of a pumping station and treatment works at Carbrooke, a 500,000 gallons high level concrete water tower at the Watton Waterworks and the laying of a 10" trunk water main from Watton Waterworks to Attleborough.

Water Supply.

The following are copies of the Certificates of Analysis of Water received during the year :-

Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Cert. No. R.566 Lab. No. 9143/W 10th February, 1965.
Sample submitted by Wayland R. D. C. Water Department.
Collected from Wretham Pumping Station on 2nd February, 1965.

Mark	Colonies per ml. on		Probable Number per 100 ml.	
	agar at 37°C.		Presumptive	E. Coli.
	24 hrs.	48 hrs.	Coliforms.	Type I.
	1	2	nil	

Remarks :- This result is very satisfactory.

For Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

(Sgd) Eric C. Wood.

Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Cert. No. R.655 Lab. No. 9198/9/W. 12th March, 1965.
Sample submitted by Wayland R. D. C. Water Department.
Collected from as under on 10th February, 1965.

Mark	Colonies per ml. on agar at 37°C.		Probable Number per 100 ml.	
	24 hrs.	48 hrs.	Presumptive Coliforms.	E. Coli. Type I.
Croxton Pumping Stn.	Nil	1	nil	
Southwood Pumping Stn.	2	2	nil	

Remarks :- These results are very satisfactory.

For Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.
(Sgd) Eric C. Wood.

Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Cert No. R.650 Lab. No. 9195/W 12th March, 1965.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 10th February, 1965, from Wayland R. D. C.
Marked - Tap in Chlorinator House, Old Buckenham W/Wks.
Appearance when received - Clear, white deposit. Odour - Nil.
Nature of deposit - Chalk, Iron. Colour - Nil.
Reaction - Alkaline pH 8.8 Taste - Flat.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.04	Hardness as CaCO ₃ :	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.08	Total	150
Nitrate nitrogen	0.5	Carbonate (temporary)	70
Nitrite nitrogen	nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	80
Chloride as Cl.	34	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	70
Permanganate value (4 Hr)	nil	Free carbon dioxide	nil

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

No. of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hrs. at 37°C. 1
Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable No. per 100 ml. nil

OPINION

This water is of good organic and bacteriological quality and the chemical analysis as a whole shows no sign of pollution. The total hardness of the water is 10¹⁰ Clark, of which 3¹⁰₂ is temporary. In our opinion this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes.

for Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.
(Sgd) Eric C. Wood.

Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Cert. No. R.651.
Lab. No. 9196/W

12th March, 1965.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 10th February, 1965, from Wayland R. D. C.

Marked - Watton Pumping Station.

Appearance when received - Clear.

Nature of deposit - Nil.

Reaction - Faintly Alkaline p^H 7.4

Odour - Nil.

Colour - Nil.

Taste - Satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.01	Hardness as $CaCO_3$:	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.01	Total	85
Nitrate nitrogen	2.5	Carbonate (Temporary)	85
Nitrite nitrogen	nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	-
Chloride as Cl.	34	Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	295
Permanganate value (4 Hr)	nil	Free carbon dioxide	18

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

No. of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hrs. at $37^{\circ}C$.	nil
Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable No. per 100 ml.	nil

OPINION

This water is of very good organic and bacteriological quality and there is no chemical evidence of pollution. The water appears to have been partly softened, the total hardness being 6° Clark, all of which is temporary. In our opinion this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes.

for Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

(Sgd) Eric C. Wood.

Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Cert. No. R.652
Lab. No. 9197/W

12th March, 1965.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 10th February, 1965, from Wayland R. D. C.

Marked - Tap in Chlorinator House, Riddlesworth Pumping Station.

Appearance when received - Clear.

Nature of deposit - Nil.

Reaction - Faintly Alkaline p^H 7.7

Odour - Nil.

Colour - Nil.

Taste - Satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.04	Hardness as $CaCO_3$:	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.01	Total	110
Nitrate nitrogen	3.5	Carbonate (temporary)	110
Nitrite nitrogen	pr.nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	-
Chloride as Cl.	26	Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	235
Permanganate value (4 Hr)	nil	Free carbon dioxide	14

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

No. of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hrs. at $37^{\circ}C$.	1
Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable No. per 100 ml.	nil

OPINION

The quality of this water is satisfactory, both chemically and bacteriologically. The water appears to have been partly softened, the total hardness being 8° Clark, all of which is temporary. In our opinion this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes.

for Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

(Sgd) Eric C. Wood.

